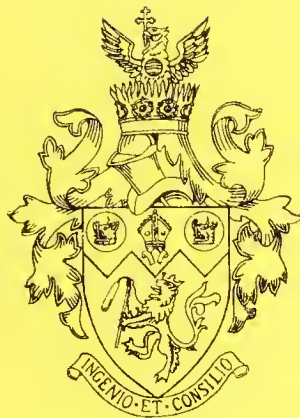


IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1962





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IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillors J. H. MELIA, *Chairman*.

A. DOWSON, J.P., *Chairman of the Council*.

J. WINSKILL, *Vice-Chairman of the Council*.

C. A. BORRINO.

B. W. BRACEGIRDLE.

A. FOWLES.

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R. MACMILLAN.

M. G. ROBERTS.

MRS. L. WINSKILL.

E. WRIGHT, M.B.E., J.P.

OFFICIALS AND STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. SHARPE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

L. HALL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

A. MOORE, M.A.P.H.I.

Technical Officer, Smoke Control Areas:

A. ATTENBOROUGH.

Clerk:

MISS M. G. TOWNSEND.

Clerical Assistants

MRS. K. PROCTOR.

MISS H. KING.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year 1962

●

*To the Chairman and Members of
The Irlam Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the health of the district for the year 1962 in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Health.

The population of the district as estimated by the Registrar General at mid-1962 was 15,820, an increase of 410 over the estimate for the previous year.

The birth rate in the district at 18.4 per thousand population was exactly the same as in 1961 and is above the national average for England and Wales. The number of illegitimate births comprised only 2.7% of the total live births which was considerably below the average for the country as a whole and compares favourably with the rate for the district over previous years.

A total of eleven infants died during the year before reaching their first birthday, giving an infant mortality rate of 37.8 per thousand live births. This rate is unfortunately well above the national average of 21.4 per thousand live births, but it must always be borne in mind that when dealing with relatively small numbers considerable fluctuations in the rate tend to occur from year to year. Nevertheless, as will be seen from the statistical part of the report, this is the highest infant mortality rate recorded since 1956 and leaves no room for complacency. Of the eleven infants who died, nine died during the first four weeks of life, the main causes of death being premature birth and congenital defects.

Once again it is a pleasure to report that no mother died as a result of childbirth during the year.

The death rate at 11.3 per thousand population was slightly below the rate for England and Wales which was 11.9 per thousand population. During the year 179 deaths were registered, 97 males and 82 females. As in previous years the main terminal illnesses were cardio-vascular diseases, and cancer. Diseases of the cardio-vascular system accounted for a total of 82 deaths, 38 of which were due to coronary thrombosis. This latter disease is certainly the most

important killer at the present time not only because the number of its victims are increasing year by year but because of its predilection for attacking the middle aged male. Why coronary thrombosis should have increased so markedly over recent years has not yet been clearly established, but it has been shown that the incidence is considerably higher amongst the more affluent nations of North Western Europe and North America. In Great Britain there is a well marked class and occupational incidence, the disease being more likely to occur in business executives and members of the professions than among miners and agricultural workers. Psychological stress, emotional tension, and lack of exercise are all thought to be contributory causes, and there is good evidence to suggest that a high intake of animal fats may be an important factor in the production of the disease.

A total of 249 cases of infectious diseases was notified during the year of which 216 were measles. The total for 1961 was 326. No case of diphtheria or poliomyelitis occurred during the year, which is a striking testimony to the preventive measures taken against these diseases. Outbreaks of these diseases elsewhere during the year serve as a reminder that they have not been eliminated and emphasise the need for increased efforts by all concerned to see that every child is fully protected by immunisation.

Facilities for immunisation are freely available either at the Local Authority Clinic or by the family practitioner, and the schedule which has been adopted keeps the number of injections to a minimum consistent with adequate protection.

The number of primary vaccinations against smallpox carried out during the year rose dramatically due mainly to the stimulus of fear engendered by the outbreak of the disease in the country. Primary vaccinations numbered 736 compared with an average of 125 during the last five years. The number of infants vaccinated was 189 (65%) out of a total of 291 born during the year.

It remains for me finally to record my appreciation of the loyal co-operation of Mr. L. Hall and the staff of the Public Health Department, and of the support given to me by members of the Health Committee and by officials of the Council.

I am,

Yours obediently,

WILLIAM SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

IRLAM.

Telephone: Irlam 2724.

August, 1963.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Statute Acres)	.. .. .	4,717
Population (Registrar General's Estimate, Mid-1962)		15,820
Number of Inhabited Houses (per Rate Book)	..	5,138
Rateable value at 31st December, 1962	.. ..	£277,417
Sum represented by a penny rate	.. ..	£1,125
Total Rates in the £	.. ..	£1 4s. 0d.

2. VITAL STATISTICS

	Males	Females	Total	
Live Births: Legitimate ..	134	149	283	
Illegitimate ..	5	3	8	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ..				18.4*
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ..				2.7%
	Males	Females	Total	
Stillbirths	4	3	7	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ..				23.5
	Males	Females	Total	
Total live and stillbirths ..	143	155	298	
Deaths of infants under one year of age ..				11
Infant mortality rates:				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ..				37.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births				38.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births				Nil
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live births ..				30.9
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live births				24.1
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births				47.0
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ..				Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths				Nil
	Males	Females	Total	
Total deaths	97	82	179	
Death rate per 1,000 population ..				11.3*
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ..				32

* Adjusted: Live birth rate (comparability factor 1.03) = 18.9 per 1,000 population.
Death rate (comparability factor 1.27) = 14.4 per 1,000 population.

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL

The county district of Irlam in Lancashire is roughly square in formation with sides over three and a half miles long.

The district boundaries on the North march with those of Tyldesley, Worsley and Leigh, on the South with the Manchester Ship Canal, on the East with Eccles and on the West with the banks of the River Glaze.

The residents are thus provided with an area quasi-rural in character, which makes a relieving contrast to the industrial nature of the district on its southern borders.

A variety of industries is carried on in the district. The following list is a brief summary:

Steel and iron works, soap works, margarine and lard manufacturies, coal tips, tar works, basket works, general engineering, timber storage, and market gardening.

POPULATION

The resident population of Irlam estimated by the Registrar General in mid 1962, was 15,820.

The excess of births over deaths during the year was 112.

In addition to the resident population large numbers from outside the district journey daily to and from the various works in the district.

BIRTHS

Boys 139; Girls 152; Total 291.

The total number of births belonging to the district after the necessary adjustments for inward and outward transfers was 291.

This gave a birth rate of 18.4 per 1,000 of the population, the same as in the previous year.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the population for the whole of England and Wales for 1962 was 18.0.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of registered stillbirths was 7, giving a rate per 1,000 total births of 23.5 The average for the years 1957-1961 was 19.6 per 1,000 total births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths occurred during the year 1962.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 11 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 9 of which occurred within the first four weeks of life. The infant mortality rate was 37.8 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 21.4.

The average infant mortality rate for the district for the years 1957-1961 was 26.5 per 1,000 live births.

The following table gives the number of infant deaths and the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births for this district for the past ten years:

Year	Number of deaths	Infant mortality rate
1953	8	37
1954	8	37
1955	4	20
1956	9	40
1957	6	30
1958	4	16
1959	8	33
1960	7	29
1961	7	25
1962	11	38

DEATHS

Males 97; Females 82; Total 179.

The total number of deaths belonging to the district after the necessary adjustments for inward and outward transfers was 179. This gave a death rate of 11.3 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 12.0 in 1961.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11.9 per 1,000 of the total population.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND INQUESTS

During the year there were 33 deaths (21 male, 12 female) in which the causes of death were certified after post mortem examination and/or coroner's inquests.

There were seven inquests held and the coroner's verdict was as follows:

Accidental death (motor vehicle)	..	2
Accidental death	.. ..	3
Suicide	.. ..	2

CANCER

There were 32 deaths from this cause, 20 males and 12 females, giving a mortality rate of 2.02 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 2.47 in 1961.

CLASSIFIED DEATHS FROM CANCER

Localisation	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Breast	6	3	4	2	2
Generative Organs	1	3	2	3	4
Intestinal Tract	1	6	7	9	8
Liver	—	1	3	—	1
Pancreas	2	1	2	1	1
Lung, bronchus	3	7	6	7	9
Stomach	4	—	6	6	3
Other or unspecified Organs	6	3	7	10	4
Totals	23	24	37	38	32
Deaths from all causes	148	153	153	185	179

The average death rate from all forms of cancer over the five years 1958-1962 has been 2.01 per 1,000 of the population, and this compares with a national rate for 1962 of 2.18. The average death rate from cancer of the lung and bronchus over the same five years in the district has been 0.41, compared with a national rate in 1962 of 0.51. These rates suggest that the district has been rather more fortunate in regard to cancer than has been the experience nationally.

The following figures show for Irlam the proportion of all deaths which were due to cancer:

Years	Percentage of deaths in District due to Cancer
1931—1935	10.5 %
1936—1940	11.9 %
1941—1945	16.6 %
1946—1950	17.8 %
1951—1955	18.5 %
1956—1960	18.5 %
1961	20.5 %
1962	17.9 %

The corresponding proportion for England and Wales in 1962 was 18.23 %.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Thirty-two deaths were attributed to diseases of the respiratory system (excluding cancer) giving a death rate of 2.02 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.36 in 1961.

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1962 are given in the following table. There were no deaths from Tuberculosis during the year.

Age Period Years	New Cases			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5	1	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	1	—
15—24	2	1	—	—
25—44	2	3	—	—
45—64	3	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—
Totals	9	4	1	—
	13		1	

Case rate per 1,000 population:

Respiratory 0.822 Non-respiratory 0.063 All forms 0.885

Death rate per 1,000 population:

Respiratory Nil Non-respiratory Nil All forms Nil

England and Wales death rate per 1,000 population:

Respiratory 0.059 Non-respiratory 0.007 All forms 0.066

Particulars of new cases and of deaths from Tuberculosis during the past five years are given in the following table:

Year	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Respiratory	Non-respiratory
1958	4	1	2	—
1959	3	—	—	—
1960	2	—	—	—
1961	7	1	1	1
1962	13	1	—	—

Sixteen cases received sanatorium treatment during the year. The notification of tuberculosis was satisfactory and it was not found necessary to take any action regarding cases of neglect or refusal to notify.

The incidence and death rate since 1936 is shown in the following table:

Years	Case-rate per 1,000 population		Death-rate per 1,000 population	
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Respiratory	Non-respiratory
1936-40	0.90	0.54	0.48	0.09
1941-45	0.72	0.45	0.54	0.09
1946-50	0.67	0.20	0.21	0.04
1951-55	0.72	0.17	0.12	0.01
1956-60	0.27	0.03	0.04	0.00
1961	0.45	0.07	0.07	0.07
1962	0.82	0.06	0.00	0.00

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 249, showing a decrease of 77 from the previous year. The majority of notifications were for measles (216). This disease was of a mild nature and no deaths occurred.

It is gratifying to report once again that there were no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis in the district during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

All parents are strongly advised to have their children protected against the following diseases:

Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, and Tuberculosis in accordance with the following schedule:

Schedule of Vaccination

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Injec- tion	Interval
1 to 6 months	1	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	1	4-6 weeks
	2	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	2	4-6 weeks
	3	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	3	
7 to 11 months	4	Poliomyelitis (oral)	—	4-8 weeks
	5	Poliomyelitis (oral)	—	4-8 weeks
	6	Poliomyelitis (oral)	—	
18 to 21 months	7	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	4	
Smallpox during the first 2 years, preferably in the second year.				
School entry		Diphtheria and Tetanus		
8 to 12 years		Diphtheria and Tetanus Smallpox re-vaccination		
Over 12 years		B.C.G.		

Vaccination against Smallpox

This procedure should be carried out preferably during the second year of life when the risk of complications occurring is minimal, and early protection against the disease is afforded.

The following figures show the number of vaccinations carried out in the District during 1962 and the previous four years:

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
(a) Number of primary vaccinations	736	122	107	159	126
(b) Number of re-vaccinations ..	219	32	17	30	18
(c) Number of infants under one year included in (a)	189	81	91	137	113

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

A combined vaccine giving protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus is available, and this is administered at monthly intervals for three months. All children should be fully protected against these three diseases before they are 6 months old. These protective injections are available free of charge at infant welfare clinics or at the surgeries of general practitioners.

The following table shows the number of children who were immunised during the year.

	<i>Primary Reinforcing</i>	
Diphtheria	266	150
Whooping Cough	239	6
Tetanus	266	55
Total Diphtheria Immunisations in 1961	256	417
Total Diphtheria Immunisations in 1960	235	276

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is at the present time, offered free to all persons between the ages of six months and forty years. In addition, doctors and their families, hospital workers, expectant mothers, persons going to visit or reside outside Europe, Canada or U.S.A., dental surgeons and their staffs and families are also eligible for vaccination. During the year oral vaccination was introduced utilising vaccine developed by Dr. Sabin, which in addition to being much more easily administered, gives a greater degree of protection against the disease. This vaccine is given by drops on sugar lumps or as a syrup by spoon to young children.

As with other immunological procedures the work is carried out at Local Health Authority Clinics or by the family practitioner.

During the year the following vaccinations were carried out:

Salk Vaccine

Age Groups	Primary Course Second Injection	Reinforcement Injection
0—5 years	40	17
5—15 years	14	12
15—40 years	91	117
Total (all ages)	145	146

Sabin Vaccine (Oral)

Age Groups	First Dose	Second Dose	Third Dose
0—5 years	663	573	488
5—15 years	1,874	1,847	1,831
15—40 years	87	77	83
Total (all ages)	2,624	2,497	2,402

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Under arrangements made by the County Council parents of children about to leave school may be invited to consent to their children being skin-tested for susceptibility to tuberculosis and to their being vaccinated against the disease should this be necessary.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Under section 47 of this Act (amended in 1951) a local authority may apply to a Court for an Order for the compulsory removal to hospital or Part III accommodation of persons in need of care and attention, which they are unable to provide for themselves and which they are not receiving from other persons.

During the year, one female, being aged and infirm and living in insanitary conditions, was removed to Part III accommodation under a Magistrate’s Order which was valid for a period of three weeks. This person died the day after admission.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF OTHER HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA**

I. Services provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board

1. Hospitals

There are no hospitals or nursing homes within the Urban District, which is served in the main by the undermentioned hospitals:

- (a) General: Salford Royal Hospital; Park Hospital, Davyhulme; Eccles and Patricroft Hospital.
- (b) Infectious Diseases: Ladywell Hospital, Salford.
- (c) Maternity: Park Hospital, Davyhulme; Hope Hospital, Salford.

2. Tuberculosis Services

While certain aspects of this work, more particularly the domiciliary visiting of cases and contacts, come within the province of the Divisional Medical Officer, the Regional Hospital Board does provide the following:

- (a) Chest Clinic, Hope Hospital, Salford. New cases, referred by their family doctors, attend by appointment.

- (b) Mass Miniature Radiography Surveys are carried out periodically in the district by the Board's No. 4 Unit, which is based on Bolton.

3. *Venereal Diseases Clinic*

St. Luke's Clinic, 11 Duke Street, Liverpool Road, Manchester 3.

II. Services provided by the Local Health Authority

Irlam is one of two constituent districts of Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 16 which in addition includes the Urban District of Urmston.

The services which are provided by the County Council are as follows:

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children; this includes ante-natal and child welfare clinics, dental care, distribution of welfare food and day nurseries.
2. School Health Service.
3. Midwifery.
4. Health Visiting.
5. Home Nursing.
6. Vaccination and Immunisation.
7. Ambulance Service.
8. Prevention of illness, care and aftercare; this includes the chiropody service, health education, loan of nursing equipment, and convalescence for those who have been ill.
9. Home Help Service.
10. Mental Health.
11. Arrangements for the welfare of blind, deaf and dumb, crippled and handicapped persons.
12. Provision of Residential Accommodation for the Aged and Infirm.

Your Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity as Divisional Medical Officer, is the Officer locally responsible for the administration of these services, and any enquiry in regard to them should be addressed to him: Dr. W. SHARPE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER, LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH DIVISION NO. 16, 5 QUEEN'S ROAD, URMSTON. Phone No. Urmston 2214.

A brief resume of the above services as available to residents in Irlam is given below (and in the order in which they are named above):

Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service

	Centre	Hours of attendance
Ante-Natal and Post Natal	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Mon. 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Child Welfare	1. Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Tues. 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
	2. 515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam.	Wed. 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Day Nursery	Fiddlers Lane, Irlam.	Monday to Friday 7-30 a.m.—6 p.m.
Dental	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	By appointment.
Immunisation	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	By appointment.
Minor Ailments	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	School Medical Officer in attendance, Thursday, monthly by appointment.
Orthopaedic	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer.
Ophthalmic	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Alternate Monday mornings by appointment.
Speech Therapy	59 Cornhill Rd., Davyhulme.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer.

Midwifery

The following are the names and addresses of the midwives practising in Irlam as at the date of writing:

	Telephone No.
Miss M. L. Jordan, 44 Elsinore Avenue, Irlam.	Irlam 2049
Mrs. J. Smillie, 17a Buckingham Road, Cadishead.	Irlam 3798

Health Visitors

The services of the following health visitors are available in Irlam as at the date of writing:

Miss A. M. Brunt, Longfield Lodge, Liverpool, Road Cadishead. (Resigned July, 1963).	Irlam 196
Miss P. M. Parker, 515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam.	Irlam 2996
Miss K. Bridges, Longfield Lodge, Liver- pool Road, Cadishead.	Irlam 196
Miss K. Heywood, 515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam.	Irlam 2996

Home Nurses

The Home Nurses normally work under the direction of the family doctor. The names and addresses and telephone numbers of these nurses are:

Mrs. B. Watson, 10 Hampton Road, Cadis- head.	Irlam 2838
Miss E. Wharton, 4 Roscoe Road, Irlam.	Irlam 2048
Male Nurse:	
Mr. L. Hutchinson, 7 Wyndcliffe Drive, Flixton.	Urmston 4558

Ambulance Service

In an emergency anyone may call an ambulance, by going to the nearest telephone, lifting the receiver, and, when the operator answers, saying "Ambulance".

In non-urgent cases requests for ambulance transport can only be made by a doctor, midwife, responsible hospital official or dentist.

The telephone number is: Swinton 4343.

Chiropody Service

This service is available for those who are aged, for registered handicapped persons, and for expectant mothers. Application should be made to Longfield Lodge Clinic. Arrangements can be made on the recommendation of a doctor, health visitor or home nurse for housebound cases to be treated in their own homes.

III. Services provided by the Lancashire Executive Council

Enquiries regarding these services should be addressed to the Secretary, Lancashire Executive Council, 42 West Cliff, Preston. Lists showing the names of family doctors, dentists, pharmacists and opticians who are under contract with the Council can be seen at any Post Office or Public Library.

IV. Public Health Laboratory Service

Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester 10.

V. Services provided by Voluntary Organisations

The Irlam and Cadishead Old People's Welfare Committee (Hon. Secretary, Mr. Leslie W. Jones, B.E.M., 10 Turner Avenue, Irlam) provides a visiting service for old people, particularly those living alone. Other organisations which may help in meeting particular needs are:

- Cripples Help Society, 5 Cross Street, Manchester 2.
- Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society, 30 Tonman Street, Manchester 3.
- Irlam and Cadishead Welfare and After-Care Association. (Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. Hunt, 28 Silver Street, Irlam.)
- Women's Voluntary Services. (Centre Organiser, Mrs. W. C. Higginson, Wash Farm, Liverpool Road, Irlam.)
- Irlam Old Age Pensioners' Association.
- Cadishead Old Age Pensioners' Association.

BYE-LAWS

Bye-laws with respect to the following matters have been made by the Council and are in operation from the dates shown:

Nuisances	13th Oct., 1922
Parks and Pleasure Grounds	5th April, 1927
Smoke Abatement	1st Nov., 1949
Handling, wrapping, etc. of food	16th April, 1950
Building Bye-laws	14th Nov., 1953
Building Bye-laws (Thermal Insulation and Flue Pipes)	23rd Aug., 1960
Parks and Pleasure Grounds, amendment of Bye-law No. 10	1st March, 1958
Control of Dogs on Roads, No. 1 Order, 1957	1st May, 1958

TABLE I
IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT

Causes of Death for the year 1962. Classified under the headings of the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

No.	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Totals
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	2	—	2
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	2	2
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	—	9
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2	2
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	8	16
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—	2
16	Diabetes	1	1	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system... ..	12	8	20
18	Coronary disease, angina	26	12	38
19	Hypertension with heart disease	1	—	1
20	Other heart disease... ..	5	12	17
21	Other circulatory disease	1	5	6
22	Influenza	—	2	2
23	Pneumonia	7	9	16
24	Bronchitis	11	3	14
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	1	2	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	12	15
33	Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	2
34	All other accidents	2	1	3
35	Suicide	1	1	2
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	TOTALS	97	82	179

TABLE II
IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT
VITAL STATISTICS of WHOLE DISTRICT for 1962 and Previous Years

YEAR	Population Middle of Each Year	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Still births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
										Total		Neo-natal	
		No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1962	15,820	291	*18.4	179	*11.3	7	23.5	Nil	Nil	11	37.8	9	30.9
1961	15,410	284	18.4	185	12.0	4	13.9	Nil	Nil	7	24.6	6	21.1
1960	15,210	243	16.0	153	10.1	6	24.1	Nil	Nil	7	28.8	6	24.7
1959	15,090	243	16.1	153	10.1	3	12.2	Nil	Nil	8	32.9	6	24.7
1958	14,910	249	16.7	148	9.9	6	23.5	Nil	Nil	4	16.1	4	16.1
1957	14,880	200	13.4	143	9.6	5	24.4	Nil	Nil	6	30.0	2	10.0
Average 5 years 1957/61		—	16.1	—	10.3	—	19.6	—	Nil	—	26.5	—	19.3
Eng'd.&Wales,1962		—	18.0	—	11.9	—	18.1	—	0.35	—	21.4	—	15.1

*Adjusted: Live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.03) = 18.9 per 1,000 population.
Death rate (comparability factor, 1.27) = 14.4 per 1,000 population

TABLE III
IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT
Cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified during the Year 1962, after corrections subsequently made.

Disease	Total No Cases	Age Periods—Years								Ward Distribution				No. Cases which Rec'd Hosp. Treatm't	Total Deaths (Regist'r General)
		0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—	65 and over	Irlam	Irlam Cen.	Cadis. Cen.	Cadis.	
Scarlet Fever ..	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis:															
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	216	6	41	69	98	2	—	—	—	—	52	109	32	23	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	16
Dysentery ..	11	—	2	2	3	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	8	—	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
Tuberculosis:—															
Respiratory	13	—	1	—	—	—	3	5	3	1	5	5	2	1	—
Mening. & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ..	249	6	44	71	102	5	4	9	6	2	59	116	45	29	16

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ended 31st December, 1962



*To the Chairman and Members of the
Irlam Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report on the environmental health and cleansing services of the district for the year ending 31st December, 1962.

Again the framework of the report is similar to that of previous years, embodying the necessary statistics and brief summaries on the various sections of the work of the department.

As I have previously remarked, the Public Health Department has nothing spectacular to show for its labours. In fact the majority of our work is only rewarded by the absence of the conditions against which we are continually striving and so is most difficult to record in a report. The control of outbreaks of infectious disease or food poisoning etc. is one of the functions of the department and the successful combating of same usually brings publicity and congratulation to the department but how much more important it is to prevent such outbreaks. True it can never be said that we prevented this or that, yet the main effort throughout the year has been to that end. No one can say, for instance, how much suffering has been prevented or relieved by the setting up of smoke control areas or by constant pressure on owners to maintain their properties in a reasonable state of repair etc.

The outstanding item so far as work is concerned is still the prevention of atmospheric pollution, particularly in connection with smoke controlled areas. I am sure that when the idea of smoke control areas was first mooted nobody visualised the amount of work involved, especially for the office staff. Not only is the amount of clerical work colossal but also the time spent in explaining requirements of the Orders to persons visiting the office.

The main slum clearance scheme being completed, work under the Housing Act consisted mainly of reviewing ageing properties which have reached the end of their economic life. Ten such houses were demolished during the year.

There were two serious contraventions under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, one shopkeeper being convicted under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and in the other case (regarding ice cream containing part of a cigarette) information was laid but the summons was not served because the person in control was out of the country. Whilst we still have those who have to be continually watched in order to ensure a good standard and to prevent any backsliding, the general condition of the food premises, particularly the factory canteens, is very good.

The public cleansing service continued to work efficiently and a weekly collection was maintained throughout the year. The first part of the year was somewhat difficult due to staffing problems and absenteeism. In consequence of this a bin bonus scheme was introduced in May and had the desired effect of reducing casual absenteeism and ensured the rounds being completed even when manpower was reduced for holidays and sickness. The amount of salvage collected, although somewhat hampered by restricting quotas was far above the national average. The only cause for concern is the ever narrowing gap between income and expenditure because of the static price and quotas for paper and the continually increasing cost of baling etc.

In conclusion I have again to express my appreciation to the Members of the Public Health Committee, to Dr. Sharpe, and to all members of the staff and employees for their help and support throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

LESLIE HALL,

*Senior Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
Council Offices,
Irlam.

SUMMARY OF VISITS

Agriculture (Safety, Health, and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	8
Clean Air Act, 1956—	
Smoke Control Areas: Survey	2166
Adaptations	2007
Contraventions of Orders ..	80
Other Visits	209
Atmospheric Pollution: Smoke Observations	3
Complaints	178
Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.. .. .	543
Education Act, 1944: Standards for School Premises Regulations, 1954	4
Factories Act, 1961	90
Food and Drugs Act, 1955: Food Sampling and Inspection	26
Bakehouses	13
Canteens/Kitchens	19
Cafes, Snack Bars	10
Ice Cream Premises	64
Licensed Premises	35
Manufacturers Cooked Meats	31
Meat Shops	21
Milk and Dairies Regulations	69
Others	205
Housing: Housing Act, 1957	67
Rent Act, 1957	80
National Assistance Act, 1951	21
Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936	24
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	65
Public Health Act, 1936: Accumulations	52
Animals so kept	8
Dirty Houses	28
Drainage, public sewers, etc. ..	340
Dwelling houses — complaints, nuisances, etc.	419
Interviews with owners, etc. ..	91
Infectious Disease: Visits to households ..	34
Other visits ..	16
Infestations of insect pests ..	22
Moveable dwellings	60
Mortuary	12
Water Courses	2
Public Cleansing: Refuse Disposal	234
Salvage	153
Other visits	421
Shops Acts, 1950	292
Miscellaneous	50
Total number of visits	8272

OFFICE ROUTINE

The work of the office is divided into two main groups, namely the Public Health work and the Public Cleansing Service. Both bring their own particular type of work and problems.

The public health side is, of necessity, more personal and confidential, calling for the utmost secrecy and fidelity amongst the staff. Records have to be kept which involve the personal lives of many residents in the district. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the staff in the office be trustworthy and reliable. In this respect we are more than fortunate with our present staff. It is true to say that the majority of the routine work in the office is compulsory by Statute and, therefore, is not necessarily brought to the notice of the Council, other than by statistics in the Annual Reports.

The main burden of the Clean Air Act, especially in regard to Smoke Control Areas, has fallen on the members of the office staff. The extra amount of work involved is far beyond anything which was expected. True, the staff was increased by one junior but this should not detract from the effort made in order to cope with this extra work and maintain the same high standard which we take so much for granted. Not only has the clerical work increased but also the number of persons visiting the office with queries etc. In this respect I am pleased to report that there were no complaints but on the contrary many have expressed appreciation for the courteous and helpful way in which they are received at the office.

It is, therefore, a pleasure to report that the clerical work in the department is being executed in a most efficient manner and that at the end of the year all records and reports were up to date.

FOOD INSPECTION

The general standard of foodstuffs handled by traders in the district is good. Routine inspection of stocks of foodstuffs in the shops and canteens etc. revealed nothing warranting any action being taken.

The following table gives details of the amount of food condemned as being unfit for human consumption during the year:

			lbs.	tins	cartons	jars or bottles
Green cabbage	..	..	30			
Cooked ham	..	..	51			
Shoulder steak	..	..	20			
Rump beef ..	..	..	12			
Corned beef ..	..	..	12			
Apples	..	..	6			
Pickles	..	..		..	..	.. 4
Fish paste	..	..		..	..	.. 39
Mixed peel	..	..		..	.. 40	
Tomato spread	..	..		..	..	.. 44

	lbs.	tins	cartons	jars or bottles
Luncheon galatine	30		
Salad cream	17
Calves foot jelly	2
Sandwich spread	3
Composition essence	7
Cascara tablets	6
Beef suet		16	
Pepper	1		
New potatoes	8		
Spaghetti	14		
Onion soup	5		
Mixed fruit	12		
Mixed vegetables	3		
Pork and gravy	4		
Veal and ham loaf	4		
Meat roll	2		
Shoulder pork	1		
Rabbit	1		
Smoked ham	7		
Syrup	1		

All condemned foodstuffs were disposed of with the household refuse on the controlled tip.

FOOD PREMISES

Number of Food Premises, by type of business, in district at end of year

Type of business	Number
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	47
Greengrocers and fruiterers	17
Fishmongers	1
Meat Shops	15
Bakers and/or confectioners	12
Fried Fish shops	10
Sugar confectioners, ice cream, etc.	23
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	40
Others	5

Number of Food Premises, by type of business, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, (excluding ice cream premises), and Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951

Type of Business	Food and Drugs Act Number	Lancs. C.C. Act Number
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	5	—
Greengrocers and Fruiterers ..	1	1
Meat Shops	8	—
Bakers and/or Confectioners ..	4	—

Again there has been little change in the number of food premises in the district although there has been quite a number of changes as to the occupants of the premises. One works canteen kitchen was closed down during the year.

By and large the standard of the food premises in the district is good. But the advent of the supermarket is having effect on some of the smaller businesses, particularly where the proprietors are getting on in life and cannot, or feel that it is not worth while, laying out the capital to fight back by reorganising and modernising their premises. As trade slips away, so does the incentive to maintain the premises in accordance with our requirements and it is only by regular inspections and friendly advice that the high standards are being maintained. It was necessary in one case, however, to resort to legal proceedings in order to restore satisfactory conditions. The proprietor of a grocers shop was fined £1 on each of eight contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Regular visits are still being made to these premises to ensure that there is no further back-sliding. This case was the exception but it proves beyond doubt that the picture is continually changing and requires constant vigilance on the part of the department to ensure that the general public are safeguarded against all eventualities regarding their food supply.

The following table shows the position at the end of 1962 and gives details of work done during the year:

Contravention or Defect	Out- stand- ing 31st Dec., 1961	Found during 1962		Total found 1962	Total reme- died 1962	Writ- ten off Pre- mises Closed etc.	Out- stand- ing 31st Dec., 1962
		Shop Pre- mises	Other food Pre- mises				
Cleanliness of Equipment	—	2	—	2	2	—	—
Insufficient Protection of food	3	5	—	5	6	—	2
Defective drainage ..	—	2	—	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:							
Inadequate sanitary ac- commodation ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Absence of intervening ventilated space ..	1	—	1	1	2	—	—
Cleanliness and repair ..	5	5	2	7	9	—	3
Lighting	3	2	—	2	3	1	1
Notice re washing of hands	5	3	1	4	7	—	2
Wash hand basin with hot and cold water ..	10	2	—	2	4	2	6
Soap and Towels	2	—	1	1	3	—	—
First Aid Equipment ..	3	3	—	3	6	—	—
Accommodation for clothes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sinks with hot and cold water	3	2	—	2	2	2	1
Lighting of food room ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cleanliness of food room	2	10	1	11	9	1	3
Repair of food room ..	—	5	—	5	2	—	3
Accumulations	2	4	—	4	6	—	—
Animals in food room ..	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Unfit food exposed for sale	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	42	47	6	53	66	7	22

FOOD AND DRUGS

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following details of samples taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, during 1962:

A total of 86 samples was obtained, consisting of 45 samples of milk (six of which were samples of Channel Islands milk) and 41 others comprising:

2 Beef sausages	2 Pork sausages
1 Baking powder	2 Ice-cream
2 Condensed milk, skimmed, sweetened	1 Coffee
2 Cream, sterilised	3 Plain flour
1 Table jelly	1 Spaghetti dinner
1 Semolina	2 Sweets
1 Flavouring material	1 Fruit sauce
1 Iodine ointment	2 Laxative tablets
1 Liquid fruit pectin	1 Olive oil, B.P.
2 Butter	1 Milk shake syrup
1 Mixed pickles	2 Self raising flour
1 Vegetables, dried	1 Fruit curd
1 Fruit, dried	2 Flour confectionery
1 Ammoniated tincture of quinine	1 Cocoa
	1 Wine

The County Analyst gave an adverse report on the following samples:

Type of sample	Result of Analysis	Action taken
1 beef sausages	Contained 105 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	} Same Vendor cautioned.
1 pork sausages	Contained 70 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	
1 plain flour	Contained only 199 mgms. creta praeparata and 0.16 mgms. Vitamin B ₁ per 100 grammes. (Limits 235-390 mgms. creta praeparata and not less than .24 mgms. Vitamin B ₁ .)	Packers notified.

ICE CREAM

There is only one manufacturer of ice cream in the district. The ice cream at this establishment is made from a “cold mix” and does not come within the main scope of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1959. The standard of cleanliness maintained in these premises is very satisfactory.

The general trend throughout the district is to retail pre-packed ice cream distributed by bulk manufacturers. Thirty-seven premises are on the register for the retail sale of ice-cream (including the

manufacturer). The type of businesses from which ice cream is being retailed are as follows:

General grocers and provision dealers	..	13
Greengrocers and fruiterers	.. ..	1
Sugar confectioners, ice cream, etc.	.. ..	19
Licensed premises, snack bars, etc.	.. ..	4

Apart from the sale of ice cream from premises in the area, a large proportion of ice cream is sold from vehicles operating from depots outside our area. It was found necessary to take out a summons against one of these vendors for an alleged contravention of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in that a cigarette end was found in an ice cream cornet. After much searching it was discovered that the name and address on the vehicle did not correspond with that of the owner who was living in Italy. A summons was taken out but could not be served until such time as the person concerned returned to this country.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Number of registered distributors operating from:—

(a) Dairies in the district	.. ..	3
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies		38

Licences for the retailing of milk by distributors in the district are now issued by the Lancashire County Council.

Apart from routine inspections no special action was taken throughout the year.

HOUSING

When considered against the general picture throughout the country housing conditions in Irlam are very satisfactory. We have no back to back houses nor have we any sections of the district which may be classed as slums. The decay of property, like most things, is progressive and insidious and whilst our main programme of clearance is completed, we cannot afford to sit back and say “that is that”. Each year there are and will be a number of houses reaching the end of their useful economic life. These have to be dealt with as and when the opportunity arises. During the year six such houses were condemned as being unfit for habitation and not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost.

The position at the end of the year was:

Houses condemned (Demolition Orders) 1962	.. ..	6
Houses demolished during the year:		

By order	.. ..	10
Voluntarily	.. ..	Nil

Tenants rehoused during the year:	<i>Families</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Privately	1	1
By Council	8	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total displaced	9	19

Condemned property still standing at 31-12-62:

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Houses occupied	2	2	3
Houses unoccupied	3		

There has been little or no progress regarding the improvement of tenanted houses under the provisions of the Housing Act.

OVERCROWDING

Once case of overcrowding in the district was abated during the year and one new case was discovered. At the end of the year there were two cases involving eighteen persons outstanding.

RENT ACT, 1957

The Rent Restrictions Regulations, 1957

The following table gives details of the forms issued and action taken under the provisions of the Act during 1962 and also for the five years since the Act came into force:

<i>Form</i>	1962	<i>From commence- ment of the Act</i>
(a) Forms issued to Tenants, etc.		
G "Notice by tenant to landlord of defects" ..	36	454
I "Application by tenant for Certificate of Disrepair"	6	51
O "Certificates as to remedying of defects—applications"	—	7
(b) Action taken under the Act		
I "Application for Certificate of Disrepair" ..	7	52
— "Decisions not to issue certificates" ..	—	2
J "Notice by L.A. to landlord—	Some Defects	23
Proposal to issue Certificate		
of Disrepair"	All Defects	27
	7	52
— "Undertakings given to tenants prior to serving form 'J' after application by tenants"	—	3
K "Undertakings by Landlord to remedy defects"	6	36*
— "Undertakings refused by local authority"	—	1
L "Certificates of Disrepair issued"	1	11
	7	51

*Includes two for same house—1 refused, 1 accepted.

M	“Application by Landlord to cancel Certificate of Disrepair”	.. .. .	—	5
N	“Notices served on tenants as to cancelling”		—	5
—	“Objections by tenant”	.. .. .	—	1
—	“Decisions to cancel in spite of objection”	..	—	—
—	“Certificates cancelled”	.. .. .	—	5
O	“Application for Certificates as to remedying of defects”	.. .. .	29	63
P	“Certificate as to remedying of defects”	..	29	61
—	“Court cases disputing certain items”	..	—	2

Whilst the above figures show actual work they do not give a true picture of the situation. The main function of the department and the one taking up most time is the advising and explaining of the provisions of the Act to the general public.

COMPLAINTS

335 complaints were received and investigated during the year. The following is a summary of the complaints:

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Accumulations	16	52
Animals so kept	1	8
Atmospheric pollution	21	173
Housing defects	36	510
Houses dirty	4	28
Infestations insect pests	85	22
Obstructed or defective drains	38	340
Noise	1	2
Rats and Mice	126	65
Miscellaneous	7	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	335	1210

Again the pattern of complaints received is very similar to the previous year. Requests for assistance to eradicate rats, mice, and other vermin by far outnumber all other types of complaint. One disturbing factor is the increase in the number of complaints due to choked or defective drains, particularly in quite modern properties. Complaints regarding housing defects are slightly higher than 1961 but are still well below the average for the past ten years.

It will be noted that the majority of visits made by the Public Health Inspectors were in connection with housing defects and defective drainage.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Arising out of complaints under the Public Health Act, 1936, 29 informal and 36 statutory notices were served during the year.

In only one case was it found necessary to resort to legal proceedings, and in this instance the case was withdrawn, the work being done immediately after the laying of information.

The following statement gives details of defects found and work carried out under the supervision of the department:

					<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Housing						
Rising dampness	..	..	..	..	8	14
Penetrating dampness		..	..	..	10	19
House walls (defective pointing, etc.)				..	35	40
Ceilings and walls requiring plastering				..	12	24
Roofs defective	..	..	..	..	11	12
Chimneys (flashings, etc., defective)				..	13	8
Eavesgutters and rainwater downspouts defective	..	..	..	..	15	12
Floors defective	..	..	..	..	13	10
Skirting boards defective		..	..	..	2	1
Window frames and sash cords requiring repair or renewal	..	..	..	..	23	28
Window sills defective		..	..	..	4	3
Doors defective	..	..	..	..	11	11
Weatherboards requiring renewal				..	7	4
Stairs defective	..	..	..	..	—	1
Firegrates defective	..	..	..	..	7	6
Paths defective	..	..	..	..	7	8
Burst water pipes	..	..	..	..	4	4
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	22	21
Drainage						
Choked drains and public sewers	..			..	28	27
Drains to be repaired or reconstructed				..	11	11
Soil pipes to be repaired or reconstructed				..	3	4
Sanitary Fittings and Amenities						
Sinks required	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sink and bath waste pipes defective	..			..	2	3
Cisterns defective	..	..	..	..	9	11
Water closet compartments requiring repair or cleansing	..	..	..	..	1	2
New water closet pedestals required				..	2	2
New wash hand basins required				..	2	2
Miscellaneous						
Accumulations	..	..	..	..	16	16
Dirty houses	..	..	..	..	3	2

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

At the end of 1962 there was one site licensed for two caravans. One application for a licence was rejected on the grounds that the site was unsuitable and immediately adjoining residential property:

The present need is not for a site for permanent caravans, although no doubt one could readily be filled, but rather for a suitable site to accommodate contractors' men who are engaged on work in the district.

Whilst we did have the inevitable gypsies they were, in the main, no trouble, staying only the odd night and leaving the site in a clean condition. This, however, cannot be said of the new roamers—the travelling junk men—who descend on unauthorised sites, collecting all sorts of scrap, and move on after much pressure, leaving all the unsaleable junk and filth behind them.

WATER SUPPLY

Apart from the fact that a number of new houses were connected to the mains there has been no change in what might be described as a very satisfactory situation.

With the exception of nine properties in the Glazebury Moss area which are supplied by Warrington Corporation, the whole of the district is served by the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department. The supply is satisfactory in both quality and quantity. All water is treated prior to supply by the water undertakings.

There was no evidence of plumbo-solvent action and no action was considered necessary in respect of any other type of contamination.

There are 5,326 dwelling houses in the area, all of which are supplied direct to the houses from public water mains, thus covering the whole of the population (15,820) of the district.

WATER COURSES

The water courses in the district have been kept under observation throughout the year. With the exception of sections of Platts Brook the condition of the water courses although not clean may be classed as reasonably satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Apart from a few farms and farm cottages on the moss area all properties are connected to the sewers.

The sewage is received and dealt with at the Council's sewage works situated at Lords Street, Cadishead, which is under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Work on the new main sewer and sewage disposal works continued throughout the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses situated within the district boundaries.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following approximate particulars are given of conveniences in the district at the end of 1962:

No. of fresh-water closets	..	..	6380
No. of pail closets	..	..	51
No. of privy-middens	..	..	2
No. of chemical closets	..	..	9

Only 46 premises are not on the water carriage system—all of these are situated on the moss area. The balance of the pail closets etc., is where these have been kept in use for the workmen after the farm houses have been converted to the water carriage system.

AGRICULTURE SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE (PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

Whilst most of the farms were visited fairly frequently for other purposes (i.e. rodent control) only eight visits were made for the specific purpose of this Act. The requirements of the Act were being reasonably complied with. No formal action was found necessary.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Council's second smoke control Order made on 24th April, 1962, and confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 13th July, 1962, becomes operative on 1st July, 1963.

The siting of the second area was changed from Cadishead to the Irlam end of the district, the reason for this change in the original plan was to include the Higher Irlam development areas into a smoke control area before the bulk of the property was built. It seemed to be a foolish policy to make 1,000 houses smokeless in Cadishead and at the same time to allow over 1,000 new houses to be built in Irlam to burn bituminous fuels.

The area is on the west side of Liverpool Road, from Victoria Road to Silver Street, and was extended to include the new development on the east side of Liverpool Road from Princes Park to the perimeter of the Eldon Road Estate. The properties and proposed properties are:

Number of dwellings erected before 1956	..	..	578
Number of dwellings erected after 1956	..	..	345
Number of dwellings to be erected—approximately			1000
Industrial premises	..	..	1
Commercial premises	..	..	5
Others	..	..	6

After the first full winter, conditions in No. 1 area can be classed as very satisfactory. Apart from a few who were burning coal on the pretext that it was in stock before the Order came into

operation there was a general observance of the Order. The offenders were warned and there was no repetition of the offences. A pleasing feature in this area is the encouraging decrease in the amount of smoke pollution which is shown by the recording apparatus sited at Longfield Lodge.

On the industrial side further progress was made with the installation of new plant and apparatus. With regard to steam raising plant conditions are very satisfactory and when two conversions now in hand have been completed there should be no difficulties in complying with the requirements of the Act. All extensions on the Steel works involving either dust or smoke have, as far as possible, been adequately covered during the designing and planning stage.

It is true to say that the year has been one of good progress towards a reasonably clean atmosphere. The only problem to which no really satisfactory answer is forthcoming is still the tipping of slag and dust being blown off the slag banks. There has been a marked improvement but by no stretch of the imagination could one describe the situation as satisfactory.

The Council have continued to take part in the scheme concerned with the investigation of atmospheric pollution in our own and adjoining districts. During the past fifteen years much information has been collected from the lead peroxide-sulphur dioxide apparatus regarding the general level of sulphur pollution in the area. After long deliberation between the representatives of the various local authorities concerned, it was agreed to reduce the number of this type of apparatus from 31 to 13. Three of the sites made redundant were in our area, namely Railway View Farm and Woodside Farm, Cadishead, and Princes Park, Irlam. Whilst it was felt that a number should be kept in operation to maintain a general picture it was agreed that an increase in the number of daily volumetric apparatus would serve a more useful purpose. Two volumetric apparatus, one at Longfield Lodge, Cadishead, and one at 515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam, have been in use for over two years. A third was installed in the laboratory at the Co-operative Wholesale Society Margarine Works, Irlam, and put into operation on 31st December, 1962, the first reading being for 1st January, 1963.

The following tables show the average monthly figures for smoke and SO₂ for the years 1961 and 1962 as recorded at Longfield Lodge, Cadishead and 515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam. Monthly comparisons between 1961 and 1962 are shown for each station and a comparison between the two stations for 1962:

(i) Average Monthly Sulphur Dioxide Concentration expressed as Microgrammes per cubic metre

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1962												
Irlam	373	182	282	176	146	101	105	113	152	206	334	379
Cadishead	270	157	247	176	121	70	94	62	102	125	252	273
Irlam												
1961	323	235	189	209	148	88	60	79	138	172	282	408
1962	373	182	282	176	146	101	105	113	152	206	334	379
Cadishead												
1961	255	146	160	149	133	95	83	90	91	106	281	358
1962	270	157	247	176	121	70	94	62	102	125	252	273

(ii) Average Monthly Smoke Concentration expressed as Microgrammes per cubic metre

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1962												
Irlam	328	172	296	152	96	65	58	79	216	241	372	370
Cadishead	238	104	209	88	74	45	40	45	149	143	256	237
Irlam												
1961	280	190	190	160	118	59	53	31	86	78	274	429
1962	328	172	296	152	96	65	58	79	216	241	372	370
Cadishead												
1961	230	130	110	150	123	77	68	61	79	73	208	278
1962	238	104	209	88	74	45	40	45	149	143	256	237

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 292 visits were made to shops under the provisions of the above Act. The provisions of the Act as far as this authority is concerned were found to be satisfactorily complied with, it only being necessary to serve one informal notice for the cleansing of a water closet compartment. Whilst it is only our duty to inspect for the provisions relating to ventilation, temperature, and sanitary accommodation we do cover all sections of the Act, apart from those relating to Closing Hours, on behalf of the County Council.

All contraventions in regard to employment of young persons; females etc.; failure to exhibit the necessary forms; and failure to keep proper records are reported to the County Council for them to take what action they deem suitable.

There are 251 shops in the district (122 in Irlam and 129 in Cadishead) at the end of the year.

Classification of Shops according to Type of Business. (In the case of a mixed business the shop is recorded under the main one.)

<i>Type of business</i>	<i>Irlam</i>	<i>Cadishead</i>
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	23	24
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	8	8
Fishmongers	1	—
Meat Shops	6	8
Bakers and/or Confectioners	7	3
Fried Fish Shops	4	6
Sugar Confectionery, ice cream, etc. ..	13	10
Off Licences	2	1
Cafes, snack bars	2	2
Supermarket	1	—
Boot and Shoe Shops: Sale	1	4
Repair	2	3
Hairdressers: Ladies	11	8
Gentlemen	4	3
Stationers (Post Offices etc.)	2	3
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's Out-fitters	15	19
Furnishing	2	2
Electrical Goods (including Radio, T.V., etc.)	2	5
Wallpaper, Paints	3	3
Baby Supplies	1	—
Jewellers	1	1
Hardware	5	5
Handicrafts	1	—
Photographic supplies	1	—
Chemists	3	3
Fancy Goods	1	2
Music, etc.	—	1
Sports Equipment	—	3
Pet Food Store	—	1
Florist	—	1
	<hr/> 122 <hr/>	<hr/> 129 <hr/>

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was:

	Number on Register 31-12-61	Added to Register 1962	Taken off Register 1962	Number on Register 31-12-62
Mechanical factories ..	41	2	1	42
Non-Mechanical factories ..	2	—	—	2
Building sites, etc.	9	2	1	10
Outworkers	1	1	—	2
Totals	53	5	2	56

A total of 90 visits were made in connection with the administration of this Act and the following table gives details of contraventions noted and remedied:

Contravention	Out- standing 31-12-61	Found 1962	Remedied 1962	Written off 1962	Out- standing 31-12-62
Sanitary					
Accommodation					
Structural defects ..	1	2	2	1	—
Defective water closets and flushing systems, etc.	2	5	2	—	5
Lack of cleanliness ..	4	7	5	—	6
Decorating required ..	6	10	5	—	11
Absence of interven- ing ventilated space	1	—	—	—	1
Absence of doors and/ or locks	10	1	10	—	1
Absence of sanitary accommodation ..	—	1	1	—	—
Insanitary sanitary accommodation ..	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	24	27	25	1	25

The following are the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act.

Part I

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	2	3	—	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	42	66	7	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority ..	10	19	3	—
Totals	54	88	10	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
(S.1) Want of cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—	—
(S.2) Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—	—
(S.3) Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
(S.4) Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
(S.6) Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
(S.7) Sanitary Conveniences:					
Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	9	6	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	10	7	—	—	—

Part VIII

Outwork—Sections 133 and 134.

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making, etc. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTIONS

The following are details of visits and disinfections, etc.:

Visits to households	34
Visits to Irlam Day Nursery	9
Visits to Public Health Laboratory..	14
Outfits distributed	24
Faeces specimens submitted to Public Health Laboratory	24
Nose and finger swabs submitted to Public Health Laboratory	4
Specimens of Food submitted to Public Health Laboratory	3
Rooms fumigated	2
Houses disinfected	2

Rooms are fumigated with Formaldehyde after the patient has been removed to hospital, or if nursed at home, when the patient is certified free from infection. Library books are also fumigated with Formaldehyde prior to returning to general use.

MORTUARY

The mortuary which is situated in the Council yard, Clarendon Road, is maintained by the department. As a general routine it is cleansed weekly and after each use. The department is also res-

possible for maintaining supplies of clean sheets, soap, towels, rubber gloves and aprons for the use of Doctors conducting post mortem examinations.

This mortuary has been in use for approximately 50 years and is now out of date and totally unsuitable for present day requirements. It is hoped that before the end of 1963 a new mortuary will have been erected at Longfield Lodge, Cadishead, and our present one will only be a reminder of the past.

The mortuary has been in use on 22 occasions during the year.

The details are as follows:..

<i>Cause of death</i>					<i>Number</i>
Natural causes	..	..	..	..	15
Accidental death or misadventure	..				3
Suicide	..	..	..	..	2
Open Verdict	..	..	..	..	2

DISINFESTATION

The work of disinfestation is one of the duties allocated to the rodent operative working under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector. The following infestations were dealt with during the year:

Bed Bugs	..	..	..	..	3
Fleas	..	..	..	..	1
Ants	..	..	..	..	53
Cockroaches	..	..	..	..	40
Woodbeetles	..	..	..	..	3
Silverfish	..	..	..	..	3
Wasps	..	..	..	..	5
Other beetles, etc.	..	..	..	..	7

All infestations were successfully treated with Zaldecide or Gammexane. The pattern of infestations remains materially the same as previous years, the only exception being the high number of ant infestations. The most disturbing feature was the presence of bed bugs after a period of two years without a case being discovered or notified.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control

The following table shows the statistics of work done during the year:

	Type of Property			
	Non-Agricultural			Agri-cultural
	Local Author-ity	Dwelling houses only	All other pre-mises	
Number of properties in district ..	23	5057	775	70
Number of properties inspected ..	14	188	87	48
Total inspections carried out (in-cluding re-inspections)	47	198	103	91
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:				
Rats — Major	2	—	1	—
— Minor	5	148	22	1
Mice — Major	—	—	—	—
— Minor	4	26	8	—
Number of infested properties treated	11	171	28	1
Total treatments carried out (in-cluding re-treatments)	30	178	33	1
Number of “block” control schemes carried out	—	7	—	—

The number of infestations in 1962 defies any logical explanation. There appears to be no valid reason why the number of minor rat infestations should be more than double the average for the past ten years and that the majority of these should appear in private dwellings. Since the compilation of these figures arrangements have been made for the test baiting of the sewers and some private drains.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations, 1950

A close watch was kept on threshing activities throughout the district. Since the successful prosecutions in 1956 no difficulties have been encountered in the administration of these Regulations. There were no contraventions during the period under review.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928-1957

The number of licences to store petroleum spirit granted during the year was 29, all of which were renewals of licences previously held. The licences issued were as follows:

Not exceeding 100 gallons	1
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 500 gallons ..	15
Exceeding 500 and not exceeding 1,000 gallons ..	5
Exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000 gallons ..	3
Exceeding 5,000 and not exceeding 10,000 gallons ..	2
Exceeding 50,000 gallons	3

These also may be classified in type of premises or user as follows:

Bulk storage or Processing Plant	3
Filling Stations (Retail sales)	5
Factories (own use only)	4
Builders (own use only)	3
Farms (own use only)	9
Others (Hauliers, Fire Station, Ambulance Station, Local Authority)	5

One licence to store 4 tons of Carbide of Calcium was issued. The income from the licences was £33 5s. 0d.

Twenty-four visits were made in connection with the Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928-1957 during the year and in accordance with the conditions of licence one new tank and one which had been in use upwards of 30 years were tested. Both tanks were found to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Labour

The establishment of this section of the department is:

- 3 Drivers.
- 1 Relief driver and loader.
- 9 Refuse collectors.
- 1 Salvage baler.
- 2 Tip hands.

In contrast to previous years the labour problem for this type of work has not been so acute. In fact there was a complete reversal—instead of having a permanent request for labour at the Employment Exchange, men were coming to ask if we had any vacancies.

Refuse Collection

The following vehicles are employed on refuse collection:

- S.D. Freighter. 11.3 cubic yards. Purchased 1950.
- S.D. Freighter. 11.3 cubic yards. Purchased 1955.
- S.D. Fore & Aft tipper. 14.0 cubic yards. Purchased 1961.

With the development of the district so the work of refuse collection grows. During 1962 132 bins more than in 1961 had to be emptied. This may not appear to be many, but it must be appreciated that not only do all the new premises involve fairly long carries

from the house to the kerb, but also the majority of the new development is encroaching onto the moss which in turn presents longer hauls to the tip.

At the end of the year refuse was being collected from 5,617 premises involving the emptying of 5,952 bins each week.

In order to counter-balance the ever-increasing number of bins and the absenteeism among the workmen a bin bonus scheme was introduced in May, 1962. With the introduction of the scheme the rate of casual absenteeism dropped and also the need for temporary labour. The average weekly bonus per man for the thirty-one weeks from June 3rd, 1962 to 31st December, 1962, was £1 7s. 0d. In addition to this the average bonus per week per man for salvage collection was 15s. 0d. giving a total average bonus figure of £2 2s. 0d. per week.

The bin bonus only applies to men engaged on refuse collection whilst the salvage bonus applies to all workmen engaged in the Public Cleansing Service.

Refuse Disposal

The following loads of refuse were disposed of at the Councils tip at Lords Street, Cadishead:

Household	..	..	..	..	2,826
Highways Department			..	..	333
Road Sweepings		..	..	..	149
Gully sludge	..	..	..	..	29
Contractors and Housing Department					800
Other Departments	..		..	..	4
Trade Waste	..	..	..	..	258

It is interesting to note that over 33% of the loads of refuse dealt with at the tip were other than household refuse. Speaking of household refuse there is definitely less weight and more bulk than there was three years ago. In 1959 test weighing gave an average weekly weight of refuse collected as 115 tons 10 cwts., whilst the average weekly weight shown by test weighing in 1962 was only 88 tons 15 cwts. Not only would this be staggering if the same number of premises were involved but during the same period approximately 500 new premises have been added to the rounds.

The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping with the aid of a Bristol Duplex Bulldozer and an ex-Highways Department Lorry.

A charge of three shillings per load is made for the tipping of miscellaneous refuse at the tip. This charge, however, does not apply to other departments of the Council or to contractors employed by the Council where it is necessary for the Council to provide a tip in the terms of the contract.

The total income for the year from this source was £34 5s. 6d.

Dustbin Replacement Scheme

The bin replacement scheme is working satisfactorily. In order to assist in the campaign against excessive noise all bins are now purchased with rubber lids.

During the year the following dustbins were supplied by the department:

Supplied under the bin replacement scheme	308
Supplied to new Council houses	39
Supplied to other Council property	2
Resold privately	3

Salvage

The amount of salvage collected has remained fairly constant throughout the year. The collection of waste paper has again been governed by the restriction quota enforced by the Thames Board Mills.

Our quota for the first six months of the year was:

Mixed paper	18 tons
Fibreboard	4 tons 10 cwts.
Newsprint	4 tons 10 cwts.

and for the second six months:

Mixed paper	18 tons
Fibreboard	4 tons 10 cwts.
Newsprint	Nil

In addition to these restrictions on tonnage, the prices were reduced from 1st April, 1962, as follows:

Mixed paper	reduction of five shillings per ton
Newsprint	reduction of five shillings per ton
Fibreboard	reduction of fifteen shillings per ton

As can be seen by the following figures our full quota was despatched to the paper mills—and although this was well above the national average per thousand population, many tons of paper had to be disposed of at the refuse tip. The amount of textiles and metal collected and sold were about average, varying very little from year to year.

The details of materials collected and sold during the year ended 31st December, 1962, are as follows:

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Paper	294	13	3	2,420	17	3
Textiles	6	12	2	59	12	6
Metal scrap	7	11	3	30	8	8
	308	18	0	£2510	18	5

The following are the figures for 1962 as compared with the three previous years:

	1959			1960			1961			1962		
	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
Paper ..	265	1	2	319	3	2	327	14	1	294	13	3
Textiles ..	6	2	3	9	1	2	6	17	3	6	12	2
Metals ..		15	3	2	7	1	5	2	0	7	11	3
Gross income	£2,189			£2,657			£2,837			£2,511		

Summary of district salvage efforts					
Year	Weight T. C. Q.			Bonuses, Prizes, etc. £	Value £
1942	168	11	3	—	659
1943	174	10	0	—	787
1944	99	10	1	—	612
1945	83	10	0	—	468
1946	102	19	1	11	409
1947	129	15	1	15	463
1948	129	6	0	27	633
1949	191	1	0	57	979
1950	171	15	1	17	1069
1951	221	4	0	104	3106
1952	212	13	0	—	2109
1953	233	11	0	—	1679
1954	263	10	1	—	1801
1955	291	1	2	—	2307
1956	276	19	2	—	2218
1957	271	0	0	—	2188
1958	283	19	1	—	2282
1959	272	0	0	—	2189
1960	330	12	1	—	2657
1961	339	14	0	—	2837
1962	308	18	0	—	2511
Totals	4556	1	2	231	33,963
				£34,194	

General

The growth of the Public Cleansing Service is so gradual that it is often overlooked and not realised. Nevertheless it is very real and brings numerous problems which have to be overcome. As the

work increases so more time has to be spent on supervision and organisation. There is no doubt that the bonus scheme has done much to encourage the men to maintain a weekly collection of household refuse, but I feel that credit should be given to all the workmen in the section for their efforts during the year.

Cleansing Costs and Statistics

Total weight of household refuse collected.	Disposed	
of by controlled tipping	5,032 tons	
Population (Registrar General, Mid-1962)	15,820	
Approximate number of houses and premises ..	5,617	
Approximate number of bins emptied each cycle ..	5,952	
Average length of haul	1½—2 miles	

Net expenditure:

(a) Collection	£11,565	
(b) Disposal	£2,379	
(c) Provisions of dustbins ..	£ 494	
(d) Salvage	£2,480	
	<hr/>	
	£16,918	
Less income	£2,446	
	<hr/>	£14,472

Net cost per ton:

(a) Collection (excluding salvage)	£2 5s. 11d.	} £2 15s. 3d.
(b) *Disposal	9s. 4d.	

Net cost per 1,000 population:

(a) Collection (excluding salvage)	£730 10s. 7d.	} £878 8s. 10d.
(b) *Disposal	£147 18s. 3d.	

*No allowance made for road sweepings, sewage sludge, and other waste material brought for disposal by the Highways Department, etc.

Note: The above figures relate to the financial year 1962-1963.

